## FICTION PREDOMINATES IN SPRING PUBLICATIONS—ANNOUNCE-MENTS BY THE PUBLISHERS—BOOK REVIEWS-AND LITERARY GOSSIP.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS."

Ordinarily, you don't go slumming for your good reading. As a rule, you search cut a novel that tells of the Joys and serrows of someone's love-with a conventional finish that runs along the "happy-

It took Jack London to fix your interest on the rommer of a collie. He introduced you to a dog somewhere down in the fragrant valleys of Southern California, and he forced you to go with the brute into an Alaskan winter, where the thermometer dailled with seventy below the zero mark. Then you followed Mr. Collie through a logan fights, where you test for him, and applauded him, and prayed for him, and all but wept over him until he answered the cull of the wild, and became, in very fact, a wolf. And it is this same Jack London who takes you to the East End of London, a section which you have avoided on the bookshelves of a hundred libraries all your life. You have dodged the tearful descriptions of soft-headed writers as you would dodge the plague—for they but went over the pages that were smeared with indefinite sime. Most everyone who has written of the East End has acquired his material with a telescope. Jack London went there, slept there, ate there, became "matey" to half a thousand unfortunates who knew not where to lay their heads, nor knew the feeling of a satisfied appetite—men whose pitiful frames were rix inches short of standard for the mere want of food, men whose daily earnings were never above 40 cents, men who cried out against the Lord Chamberlain as the head of a Government that robbed them of food-and even sleep; for in the East Side the parks are closed to the poor at night, and if one of the hundred thousand homeless seeks a nap in a doorway-bang! goes the bobby's night stick, with a "Blimey, wotcher doin' here?" and up comes the underfed, sleepless one, to totter on a few uncertain steps, only to fall again and awalt the next shock of a night stick. And there are love-stories in the East Side, and heroics, and gentleness, and murder! When you have visited this most terrible place on earth in the company of Jack London you have seen it as surely as If you saw it with your own pampered

You pause to question the truth of the statement that a woman of 70 will work fourteen hours a day for a week, furnishing her own thread and paste, make several thousand watch boxes, and at the give you name and time and place. You've got to believe him, for even a romancist the world is more closely related to their would not lie to secure the effect that he gets from this. And you will wonder. again, when you hear that a grown man will pick hops all of a chill October day back to insure the master his services on the morrow. Nor is there food and bed with this—the hop picker word and bed own crust and his own culvert. Jack London says that the army has reduced the Ing in that country. He showed the need standard of height for enlisted men, the reason being that the starving millions on



the English race. An appalling fact. The town grows. Factories must be built, men must work them, villas must give way to apartments, apartments to cheap tenements; and so the East End expands like a pestilence, the engulfed people who cannot go to the West End or keep to it, "like so many ghosts, filtting eastward through the gloom, the monster city roaring at their heels."

You will weep over Jack London's "People of the Abyss," this I promise you. You may not weep real tears to dim the reading eye, but you will feel a soul sicknoss; for this writer, this new master of our virile tongue, who calls a spade a spade, tells his true story of this terrific human plague without ever once hinting at a panacea. It is here that the sadness of the tale comes upon you. Jack London, who, better than other men who have written of this subject, knows of what he speaks, yet he says that it is but one of the terrible facts of nature, here to be contemplated, to be shunned, to be decried, but to go on, except for the individual case, unhelped. Published by the Macmillans,

## "A FAILURE."

"Mr., Miss and Mrs." several years ago introduced Mr. Bloomingdale to a good number of readers who enjoy stories of present American life, told with appreciation of the dramatic moment. The new story of Charles A. Bloomingdale, Jr. (by way, he ought to adopt a nom de plume out of consideration to the reviewers, who leathe purely ministerial work), is the record of a career which must have many parallels in real life. It will touch the sympathy of a good many people. V. Floyd Campbell has made for the tale a number of clever drawings, and the book offers itself as one of the daintiest of early-spring offerings. Published by Lippincott,

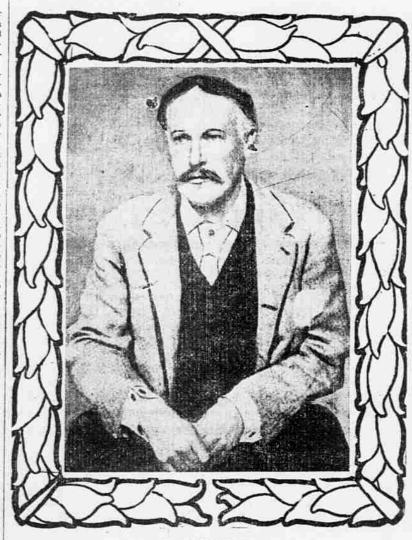
## "THE IMPERIALIST."

We are not moved to the use of superlatives by Mrs. Everard Cotes's (Sara, Jeannette Duncan's) "The Imperialist," which is rather cloying with its society atmosphere. When writers learn that there is a limit to the attractions of fashionable "smart doings" and vapid talk, we shall have a better interest for many This author has a taking method of infusing atmosphere into her work, and she has a story to tell, involving some British politics, in addition to "soclety," but she leaves an impression which moves the reader to exclaim, "What's the use!" Published by Appletons.

A CENTURY OF BIBLE CIRCULATION.

All the churches throughout Protestant Christendom were called upon to observe

a Mossio 6 no "Hible Runday," to esc



W. S. RAINSFORD.

Author of "A Preacher's Story of His Work," published by the Outlook Company.

and Foreign Bible Society, which rounded out one hundred years of its magnificent and world-wide service on March 7. It may be regarded as certain that the eral thousand watch boxes, and at the churches unitedly and heartly entered into the observance of the day designated with all zeal and sincerity, since no work in all welfare, their progress, and their very life than the work carried on by this great Bible society and its branches and off-

shoots in every land under the sun.

moved by the "Bible famine," then existand the eagerness of his people by telling of a little Walsh girl who had come the East Side have reduced the stature of to him from a distance of between twenty and thirty miles over the wild mountains to purchase a Bible. In consequence of "if such a society were likely to prove useful to Wales, why not to the other

The other day I sent a short story to a magazine that publishes a good deal of light fiction, and received a letter from its editor in which he said he liked my story and would print it, but he would have to ask me to sign the inclosed card. This being a new deal. I read the card with much interest and found it closely resembled the affairs one has to fill to get a soldier's pension. It consisted of questions followed by blanks somewhat like the following: Was your mother a white woman?......Did your grandfather die of writer's cramp, or just plain cramp? ... Are you sure you can write?... .What is your real name?........Did

you write the story or steal it?.........How story your own, or did you borrow it? very personal, but I flatter myself I anits insinuation. I wrote "No" in every one of the blanks and inclosed it to the editor and told him that I answered all the questions in the negative because I wasn't sure of anything. Uncertainty is the result of a life devoted to "literachure."

While the writing of this long litany of sorrow has been a painful business, if it does any good I shall not regret it, and when the end comes and I look back upon a misspent life there may be a ray of omfort to me in the thought that my literary efforts were refused by the best magazines in the country .- "It," in the March Critic.

## A STARTLING NATURE-BOOK.

"Wild Beasts I Have Saw," by Bridget This charming group of essays has about it the odor of the backwoods to a remarkable degree The authoress explains, in her preface that her early life was spent in the wilds

of Northern Minnesota, where she asso-She says:

for hours to a time, watching for to get a shot at a rabbit. I could shoot good with a rifle, and have often saw men who were worse shots than I be. When the other girls were wasting their time going to district school I would be walking through the woods, watching the wild beasts playing in the trees and on the grass, and learning something every minute. I seen

oration of the foundation of the British | Houses" of artistic interest and their contents, including furniture, silver, pictures and tapestries.

Company announces "Order No. 11," by Caroline Abbot Stanley, Order No. 11 brought ruin to hundreds of Missouri families, whom its provisions drove into a hostile country, while their homes were pillaged and burned. The order was part of the bitter harvest of the border warfare between Missouri and Kansas in the days when the Jayhawkers and Quantrell's men terrorized the land. Around this period and this motive Mrs. Stanley has woven a story of love and war.

Mr. John T. McCutcheon, in addition to eing one of the highest salaried cartoonists in the United States, and on one of its greatest newspapers at that, is a particularly active young man. He has to draw a carteen every day, and besides that his illustrations are appearing in several magazines. The Saturday Evening this appeal, a thought suggested itself to Post recently contained a very clever arthe secretary of the tract society, that ticle for which he supplied pictures and text, a forthcoming book of political stories will be illustrated by his drawings, of one of Mr. Roosevelt's books, and in and when he has nothing else to do he casually running through it we came upon useful to Wales, why not to the world?" and when he has nothing else to do he casually running turough to the whole world?" and when he has nothing else to do he can watch the royalties come in on his a most delightful thing. Mr. Roosevelt has been called the greatest literary own book published last year. "Cartoons had quoted the famous remark of Senator linguist to the effect that "in politics, the of cartoons, is almost without precedent. | are an iridescent dream." To this quota-CONFESSIONS OF A LITERARY FAIL-URE. Books of fiction, of course, run up ten times this figure, but Mr. McCutcheon's sary to append an explanatory footnote book was a collection of pictures only. A much greater success is expected for his "Bird Center Cartoons," to be published ascribed to Pythogoras."-From Chronicle

in March by A. C. McClurg & Co., because and Comment, in March Bookman, this has a thread of narrative connecting the different pictures, and the same characters appear in each. These have been immensely popular in the newspaper, and the book should be an unqualifled success.

Wong Kai Kah, Chinese Vice Commis sioner to the St. Louis Exposition, is the author of an article published in the March number of the North American Re iew, entitled, "A Menace to America's Oriental Trade," which deserves to be carefully read and considered by all who are interested in the commercial welfare of the country. Mr. Wong takes it for granted that American legislators acted wisely when they passed into law the Matthew Livingston Davis, Burr's blogra-......etc., etc. I considered the card | Chinese exclusion act, which prevents Chinese laborers and coolles from entering swered it in a manner to rob it of half of the United States. It will be remembered, however, that in the Chinese exclusion law there is a section which exempts from its operation the Chinese merchant, student and traveler for pleasure or curlosity, Mr. Wong tells an appalling story of the abuses perpetrated by the representatives of the Government in carrying out the provisions of the exclusion law which apals on the fact that merchants and Chinese gentlemen who are refused admittance to the country because of technical irregularities in their papers for which they are not responsible (as they have been in onsiderable numbers) are not likely to guarantee of authority. His recent muchcarbor a friendly feeling toward the United States, and that this country may, in insequence, find itself at a disadvantage when it is striving, in competition with other nations to develop Chinese trade.

A very good idea of Japanese character and life may be had from Lafcadlo Hearn's volume, entitled "Kokoro," which, as its title signifies, goes to the heart of things. One chapter gives a vivid description of the conditions in Japan durng the war with China-the intense patriotism, the calm feeling and national strength The announcement of each victory resulted in an enormous manufacture and sale of rude colored prints and ingenious mechanical toys burlesquing the Chinese. In the theaters every episode of the campaign was repeated on the stage, with

ing in the trees and on the grass and a large sing in the trees and on the grass and a learning something every minute. I seen lots of tunny incidents, which I will try to mention in this here book."

Miss Seton-Clancy is one of those free, untamed souls who occasionally startle the literary world by their supreme disregard for the statute in such case made and provided. If she is ever worried by the rules of grammar, it does not appear in her work. She has something to say, and say it straight from the shoulder.

This is one of the best books of the year, and it should enjoy a large sale.

"Wild Beasts I Have Saw," by Bridget Seton-Clancy. Pewaukee Press, publishers—Milwaukee Sentinel.

NOTES AND LATERARY PERSONALS.

Connoisseurs in art will be interested in the Burlington Magazine's announcement of special features for the year, and lays an invaluable foundation for gardinar series on English miniature at painting or and Mr. Richard R. Holmes a similar series on English miniature at Windsor and in many famous private collection, and Mr. Richard R. Holmes a similar series on English miniature at Windsor and in many famous private collection, and smy famous private collection. The smy famous private collection is smy famous private collection. The smy famo

the difficulty of the present with both art schools and studies, at least in America. -W. M. R. Franch, in the World To-Day

We have just seen a French translation of 10,000 copies in 1903, which, for a book | Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments which rends as follows:

"The Golden Rule; One of the aphorism

Miss Frances Aymar Mathews, the auther of "A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin" (Robert Grier Cooke), the publication of which is awaited with interest, was born in New York City but has lived in many ands-largely in Europe. She has never been in China at all, and the tributes paid by famous Chinamen to the descriptions in her Chinese work are remarkable, under the circumstances. Miss Mathews, who now resides in New York, is a niece of the late Cornelius Mathews. playwright, etc. She is descended from Dutch-English ancestry on her father's side, and English-French on her mother's. She is the great-granddaughter of pher. The Marquis Valence d'Aymar, of Paris, is her cousin, the founder of the house having been that Aymar d'Valence whose magnificent tomb is one of the sights of the chancel of Westminster Ab-

John Burroughs will establish in April Outing a regular editorial department, in which he will talk in his intimate way to Outling readers about this great world of living things-the growing, flying, swim ming life about us. This is undoubtedly the most important editorial announcement of the year.

Mr. Burroughs's name carries with it the promise of entertainment and the talked-of magazine articles make him, at this time, the most prominent figure be fore the magazine-reading public.

### Books Received. "A Fallure." By Charles Bloomingdole, Jr. Illustrated by V. Floyd Campbell, Published

B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. "The Rainbow Chasers." A Story of the Plains, By John H. Whitson, With Illustra-tions from Drawings by Arthur E. Becher. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, "The Viking's Skull," By John R. Carling.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

## THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

For March 20, "Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand." (Matt. xlv, 13-25.) INTRODUCTION-Last lesson treated a most interesting subject, the death of John the Baptist. (Matt. xiv. 12.) That

above trade mark in red and white.

DISMISSAL (Verses 15 and 16.) All day long that service continued. The imag-ination cannot picture the wonderful things that transpired. Distant from the imation cannot picture the wonderful things that transpired. Distant from the city, in the midst of nature's solitudes, the little sea near by adding its churm to the piece-there Jesus wrought for the souls and bodies of all gathered about him. But when the evening drew near, literally the afternoon, the disciples began to feel concern for the great concourse of people. They had brought no food and there was no place near where food could be purchased. It seemed to be necessary, therefore, to send all away (Luke iv, 12) that they might repair to the cities and villages and supply themselves. With utmost kindness it was suggested to Jesus that the people be dismissed. It may be that in this suggestion there was also some thought of the Master's own comfort. (Mark vi, 31.) He needed rest as much as the hungry crowd needed food. At this point the great teacher displayed a quality of magnanimity and generosity not previously witnessed. He declined to send any away, said it was not necessary and ordered the disciples to feed all.

SUPPLIES—(Verses II and 18.) The sug-

send any away, said it was not necessary and ordered the disciples to feed all.

SUPPLIES—(Verses if and is.) The suggestion to feed the multitude raised the question of provision. In another gospel it is stated that one inquired whether it was the purpose of Josus to buy the necessary supplies (Mark vi, 37), and offered to expend two hundred pence (about 57) in that way. This gratuitous and generous offer led to an inquiry concerning the present store, and the word was rejurned after search was made that the whole amount of food was five loaves and two fishes. (Mark vi, 38.) And this was considered to be insufficient for the great multitude (John vi, 91, numbering about 5,000. It was well to call direct attention to the quantity, and so to impress upon the minds of the apostles that no human power could meet the need of the occasion. And yet Jesus was not to be diverted from the thought which was in his mind at the beginning. "Bring them to me." was his direction, awakening surprise in all who heard. What will be do with "these loaves and fishes? What can he do? Will he give away all and leave nothing for his own use? And if he does, what good will it do to this large and hungry crowd?"

DISTRIBUTION—(Verse 12.) Yes, all the based and it has been the activated all the western to the restricted all the western to the content of the content of the product of the pr

good will it do to this large and hungry crowd?"

DISTRIBUTION—(Verse 13.) Yes, all the bread and all the meat were to be given away. The process of spreading a feast in the wilderness was most interesting. The spostles were seated on the grass as in our day they might be at a picnic, arranged in companies by fifties and hundreds (Mark vi, 6.) That made an orderly congregation, whose number might be known, to whom service might be easily rendered. One hundred groups of fifty each waited as the guests of our Lord. Then came the blessing, common in all Jewish homes at meal times (Matt. xv, 35. a recognition of the great giver of all good. The upturned eyes and the outstretched hands made a most beautiful scene. Then the five loaves and the two fishes were broken, placed in the hands of the twelve and borne to those who received them with thanks. That scanty store falled not. How the increase came no one can say except it was by divine power. Were the loaves multiplied? Were the broken pleces increased? Did this occur in the Savior's hands or in the hands of the waiters or in the hands of the eaters?

FRAGMENT—(Verses 29 and 21.) It would have been remarkable had there

ters or in the hands of the eaters?
FRAGMENT—(Verses 20 and 21.) It would have been remarkable had there been enough that day for all—enough for each. Had 5,000 men, beside women and children, risen from their repast satisfied, the occurrence would have been the most notable in the history of hospitality. But something more wonderful occurred.

SOURCEDVIROUS INCOMING CONTRODATION

What the

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Has Done

and is Doing

It has brought the science of baking close to the point of perfection.

It has by modern methods and constancy to purpose given the world

If you want a better idea of what the National Biscuit Company is

doing for you try a package of Graham Crackers. So different from

the common Graham crackers you buy in a paper bag. Different in

baking-different in flavor-different in packing. More palatable-

more satisfying-more nutritious. Made of the purest Graham flour,

baked in a manner that only the National Biscuit Company knows,

and packed in an air tight package, on each end of which is the

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

PONIK OPONIK OPONIK OPONIK OPONIK OPO

**Better Food** 

Purer Food

Cleaner Food

surrounded by the multitude is prepared to give profound and protracted consideration to any important subject. Especially is this true of religious matters. In the secret place one may know himself and meet his God. So, when he heard that John had been put to death, Jesus deemed it expedient to change his location and enter into other parts that he might duly consider what next should be done. Accordingly, under his direction, the fishermen apostles took their boats and passed over the sen of Galilee to a place near to Bethsaida (Luke ix. 19). called here a desert place, a section but little inhabited and quite barren.

COMPASSION—(Verses 13 and 14.) It was impossible for Jesus to conceal limited, however much he might have desired to do so, for a time. (Mark vi. 24.) if he had by his words and deeds acquired great fame, so that the multitude claimed film as a whose and great teacher, and he had done so many miracles, healing the body and restoring the health, that all looked to him as a physician. Hence, when he left Capernatum by boat the people anticipated his destination and followed by land. And when the little company of the apostles with their Master came to shore they found the same anxious crowd already assembled, waiting for the gardous ministry. The spectacle moved the Savior's heart. He was humanity's best friend. No question of personal comfort could prevent him from serving those who were in need whenever they might approach. On this occasion, he saw the multitude as sheep without a shepherd (Mark vi, 34), and he began first to teach and afterwards he healed the sick. No record is given of the words or deeds.

DISMISSAL—(Verses 16 and 16.) All day long that service content of the master. sired retirement had been temporarily prevented, but it had not been abandoned. Having taught and healed and fed the people, Jesus determined to seek in solltue that which he needed for spiritual refreshment. This time he adopted a different plan. He first dismissed his disciples, bidding them to cross the sea into the land of the Gadarenes, leaving him behind, but promising to follow. His motive in this may be easily discerned. After they had gone he sent the multitudes away, all of them happy, with sound bodies, with instructed minds and with full stomachs. The dispersing people had every reason for gratitude to their benefactor. Left thus alone. Jesus withdrew to a mountain or hill near by, and there, in its deep seclusion and sweet repose, he held communion with the infinite Father. The sacred penman draws the veil over the scene, content to let posterity know that the Son of God at times refreshed himself by separation from men and by entrance into secret places of the most high. Heavenly intercourse prepares for earthly service.

CONCLUSION-From this narrative in-

approach, a semis turned aside for a day from his plan, moved by his compassionate heart, to minister to the multitudes, who, all unbidden, sought him, and he will now turn away from none. So we should make service for humanity our first employment, 4. There is, however, great propriety and profit in retirement, from the world. To be always with men is to lose one's hold upon them and to fall of the power to serve them. 5. Secret prayer is necessary to all who would be useful and strong in the world. Communion with God strong in the world. Communion with God and nature exaits and purifies, 6. Men need often to imitate Jesus by going into the mount of privilege and finding in its heights the uplift which gives courage end strength. Washington University Lecture. A lecture on "Japan as a World Power" will be given by W. S. Chaplin, Li. D., chancellor of the Washington University, in the chapel of the university. Beaumont

and Locust streets, on Tuesday evening, March 15. Chancellor Chaplin was a professor in the Imperial University of Japan and is familiar with the forces which have contributed to the rapid growth of Japan as a nation. Young Men to Give Dance. The Young Men's Sodality of St. Michael's Church will give a dance at Trimp's Hall, No. 1412 North Grand avenue, Tuesday evening, March is.

# CATARRH CURE FREE



Dr. Lorentz's Great Biscovery, TO-NI-TA, Given Away Free. TO-DAY

St. Louis Republic, Seventh and Olive. Raboteau & Co., 700 North Broadway. Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., Sixth and Washington,

TO-NI-TA, MUCOUS MEMBRANE BITTERS, has met with such wonderful success that Dr. Lorentz, the discoverer, is anxious that everyone shall have an opportunity to test its wonderful curative powers, and has made special arrangements by which everyone in St. Louis may get a sample bottle of TO-NI-TA and a copy of his medical book, "A Beautiful Story of Life," FREE,

TO-NI-TA CONTAINS NO COCAINE or other dangerous drug so often found in so-called catarrh and asthma cures, which do not cure, but make cocaine flends.

TO-NI-TA, the great invigorator, acts directly on the mucous membrane, it kills the disease germs and restores the tissues to a normal, healthy condition; it purifies and stimulates the blood and causes it to course more quickly through the veins; it quiets the nerves; brings restful sleep and brings new life to every part of the human body.

## HOW TO GET TO-NI-TA FREE.

| Fill out this Co   | upon and take  | It to any | of the  | above | nddr | CREC | and  |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|-------|------|------|------|
| you will receive a | Life," free of | charge.   | II-TA n | nd a  | copy | of   | "The |

| endituratory or hard, and the transfer |
|--|
| Name                                   |
| Street                                 |
|  |

If you are sick and run down, or if any of your family is sick, come early and get a sample bottle of TO-NI-TA, and see how quickly you will feel the benefit.

The free sample bottle has cured many cases of Catarrh and Indigestion, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis

TO-NI-TA, at druggists, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. If your druggist does not keep TO-NI-TA write direct. Do not accept a cheap substitute represented by dealers to be ust as good as" To-ni-ts. Insist on TO-NI-TA. Write Lorentz Medical Co., Flatiron Building, New York, for free advice.